

# The complex inner disk of the Herbig Ae star HD 100453 with VLT/MATISSE



Universiteit  
Leiden  
Sterrewacht Leiden



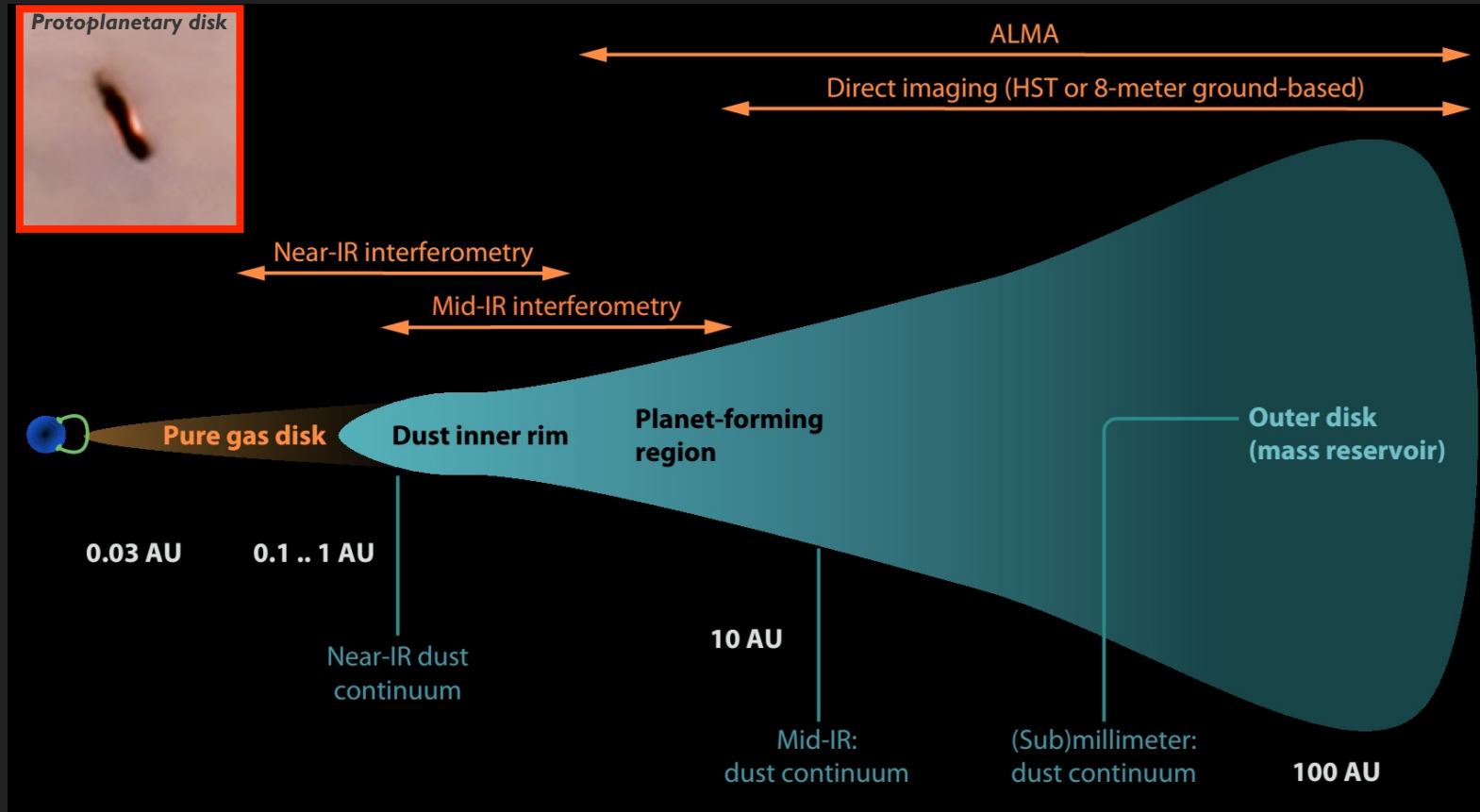
Luna van Haastere & MATISSE GTO YSO-team

4<sup>th</sup> year PhD student working with Michiel Hogerheijde and Carsten Dominik

Leiden Observatory, NL

MATISSE Days, Nice | Nov. 2024

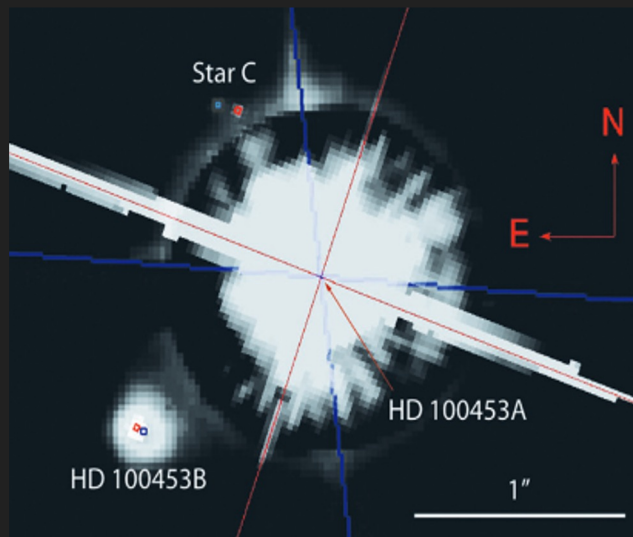
# Schematic protoplanetary disk



Herbig Ae HD 100453

# Transition disk with binary interaction

Parameter	Value
<b>HD 100453</b>	
Spectral Type	A9 – F0
Mass	$1.6 \pm 0.05 M_{\odot}$
Teff	$7250 \pm 125 \text{ K}$
Age	6.5 – 19.2 Myr
Distance	$103.61 \pm 0.24 \text{ pc}$
Luminosity	$6.2 \pm 0.14 L_{\odot}$
<b>Companion</b>	
Spectral Type	M4.0V – M4.5V
Mass	$0.18 \pm 0.03 M_{\odot}$
Age	8 – 12 Myr
Projected separation	1.05", ~109 AU

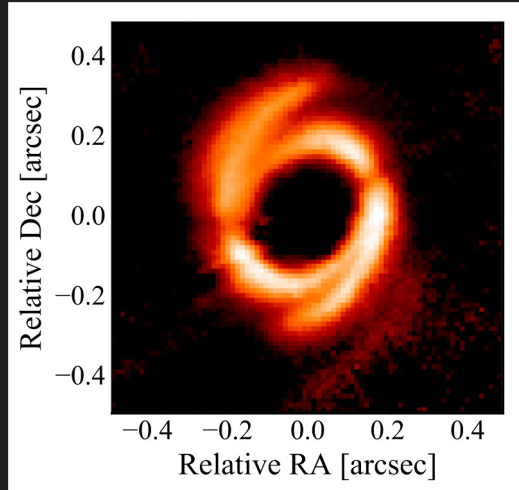


# HD 100453: Protoplanetary disk with binary interaction

Benisty et al. 2017  
Stapper et al. 2022

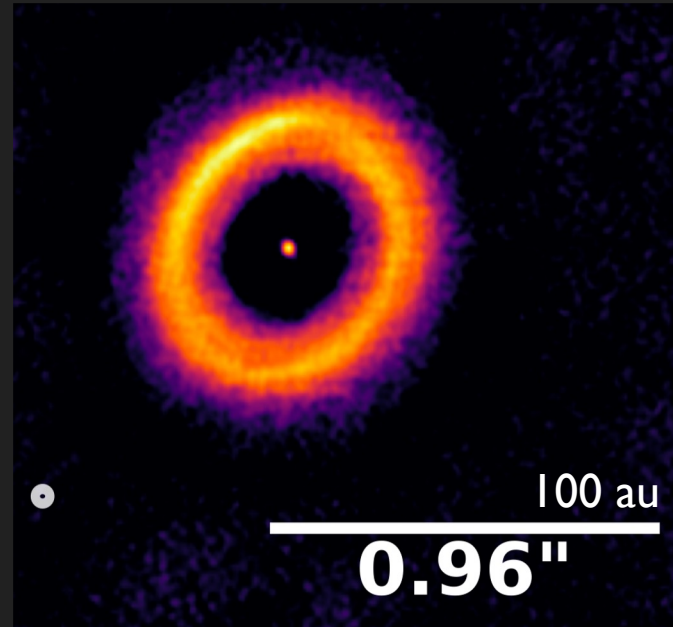
**Infrared:**

scattered surface light



**mm:**

thermal emission from large grains

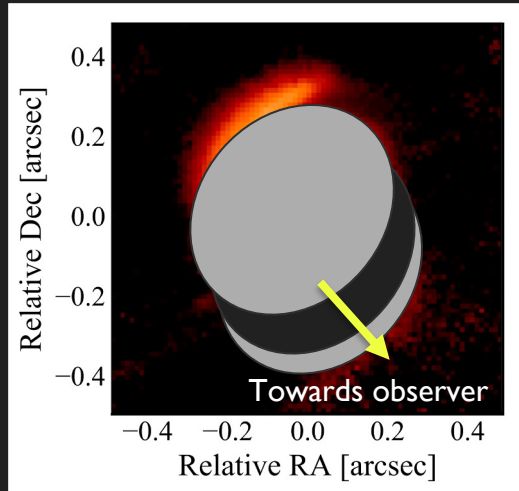


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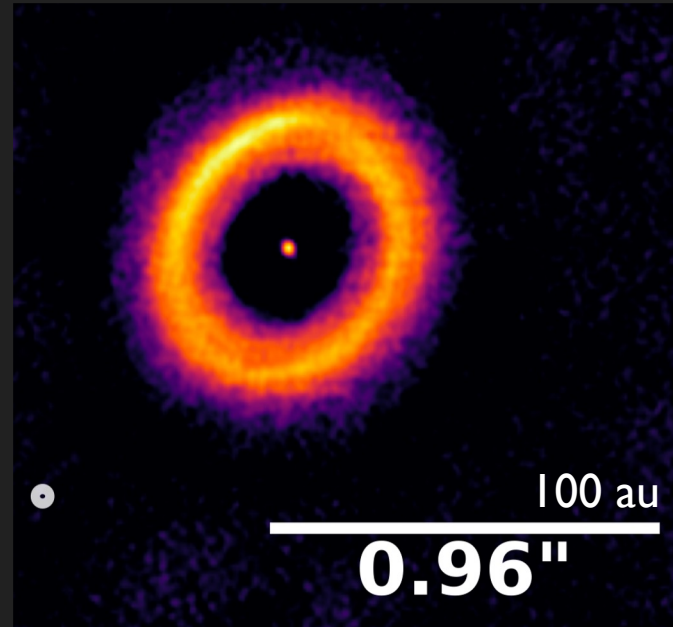
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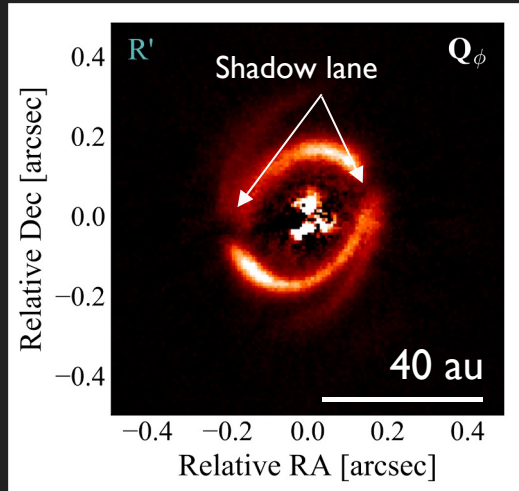


# HD 100453: Misaligned inner disk causing shadow lane

Benisty et al. 2017  
Stapper et al. 2022

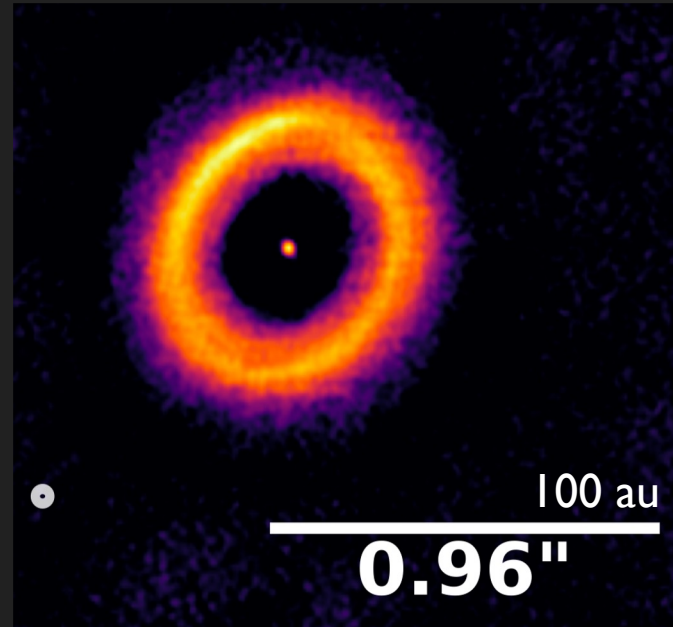
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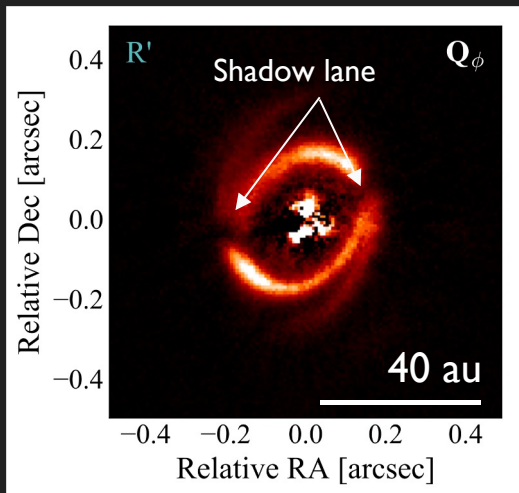


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Stapper et al. 2022

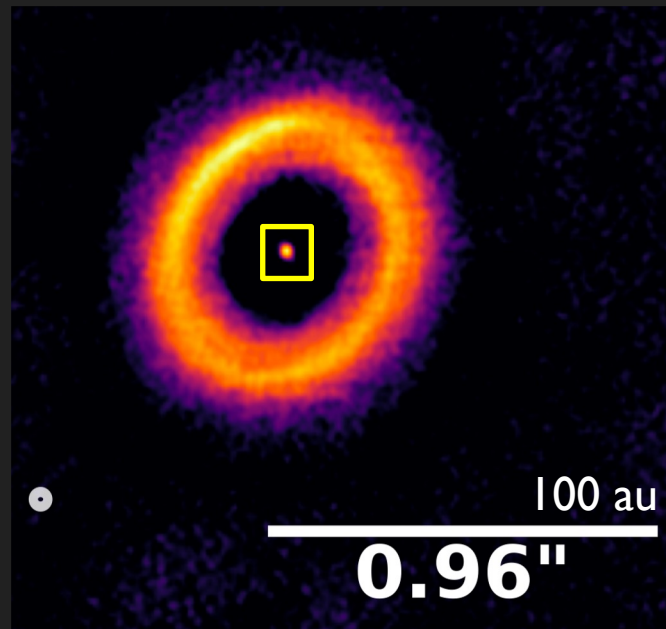
**Infrared:**

scattered surface light



**mm:**

thermal emission from large grains



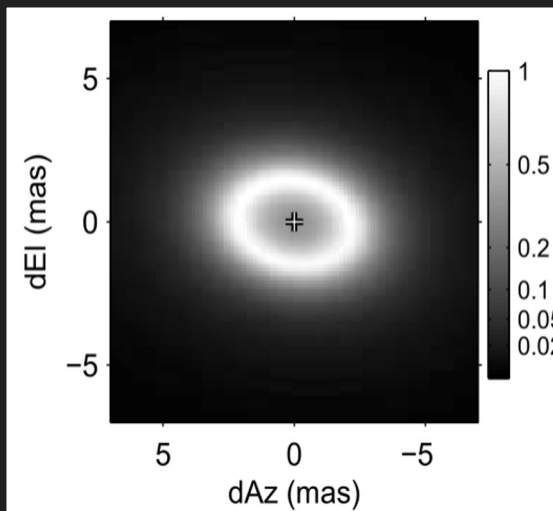


# Strong inner disk misalignment

Lazareff et al. 2017  
Bohn+ et al. 2022

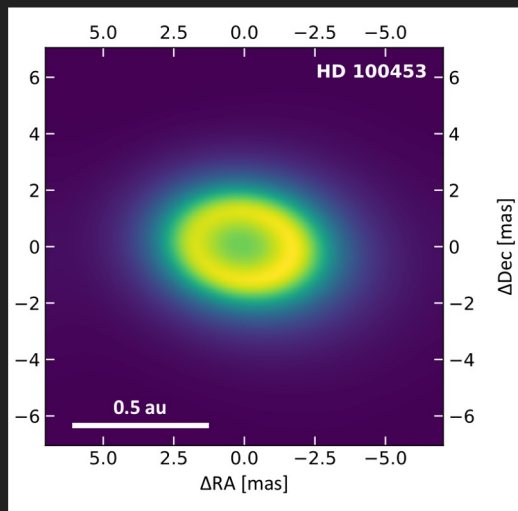
## PIONIER:

Thermal hot dust (1.5 – 1.8 micron)



## GRAVITY:

Thermal hot dust (2 – 2.5 micron)



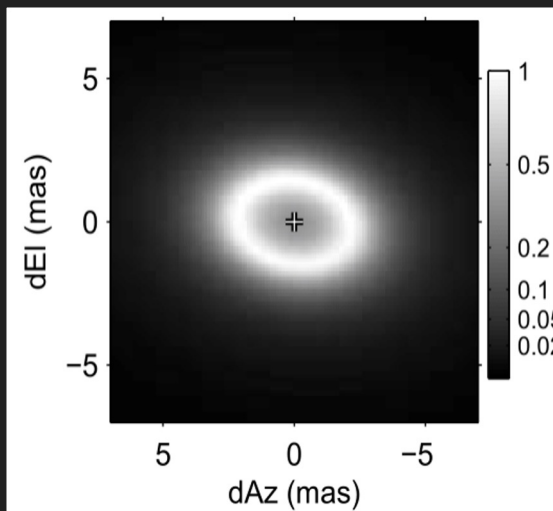
- $\text{Inc} \approx 46^\circ - 48^\circ$   
 $\text{PA} \approx 80^\circ - 83^\circ$

# Strong inner disk misalignment

Lazareff et al. 2017  
Bohn+ et al. 2022

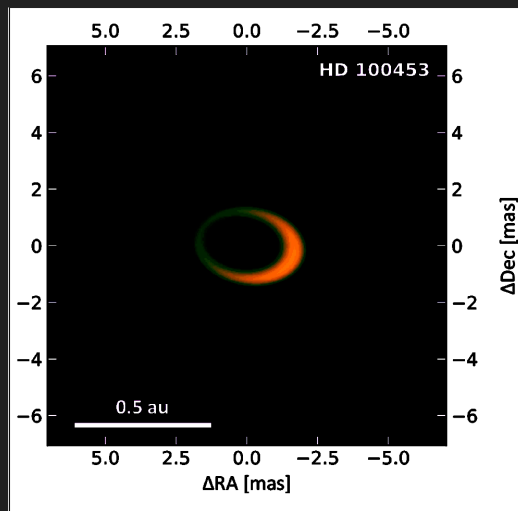
## PIONIER:

Thermal hot dust (1.5 – 1.8 micron)



## GRAVITY:

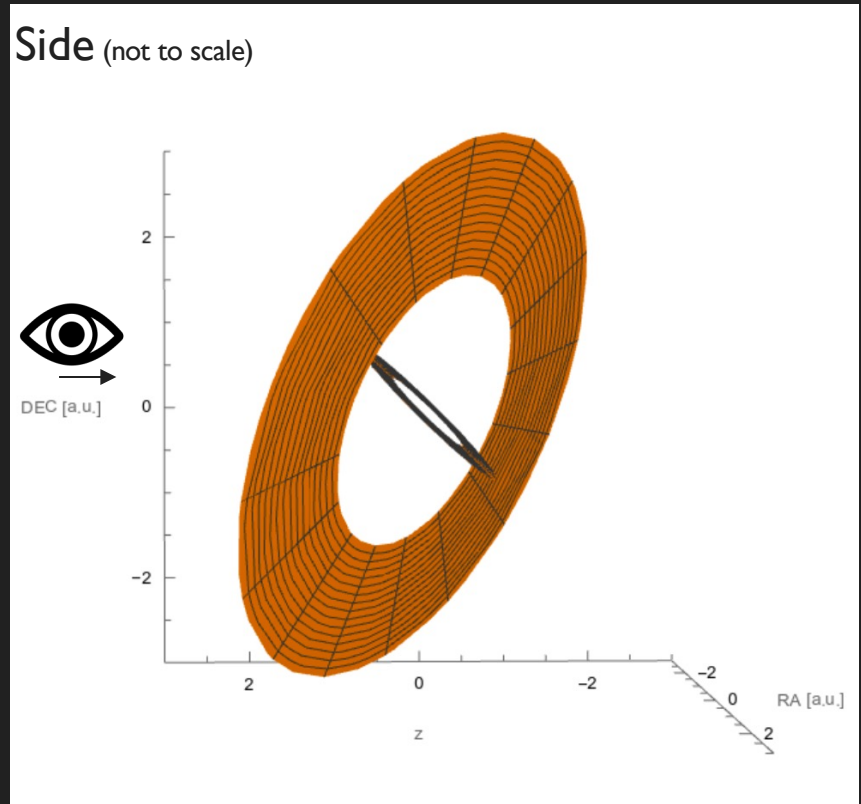
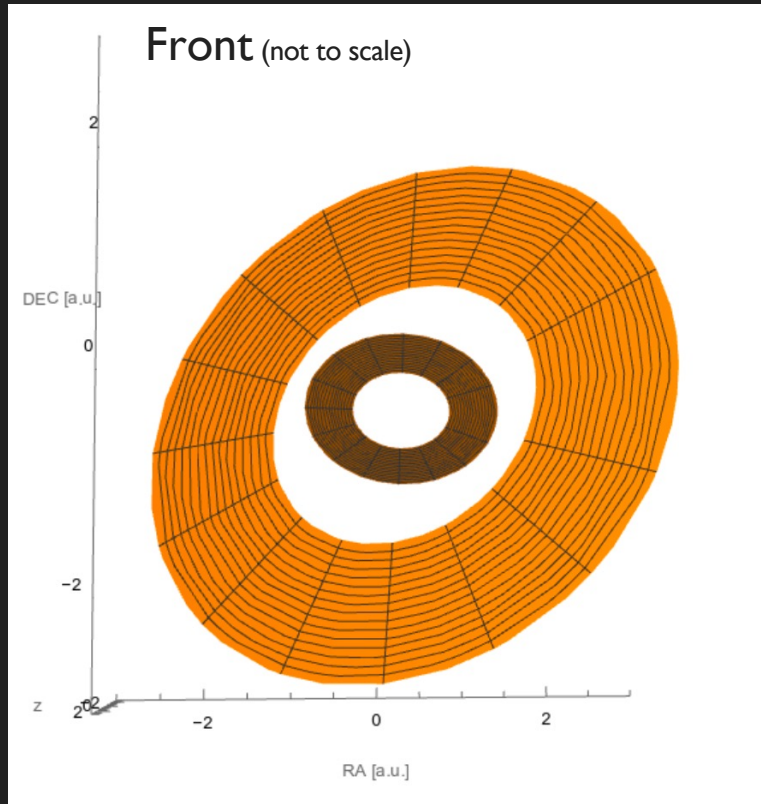
Thermal hot dust (2 – 2.5 micron)



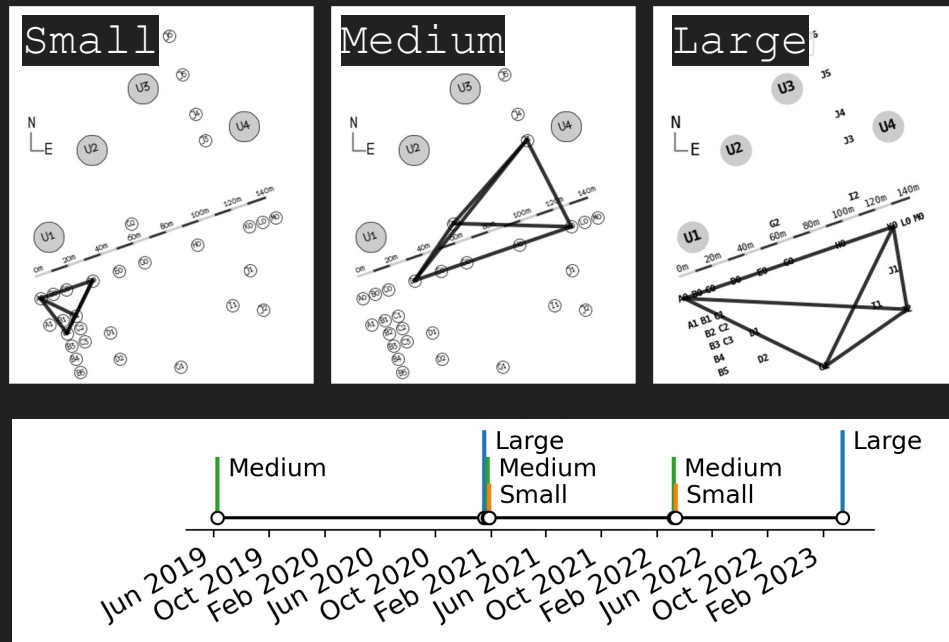
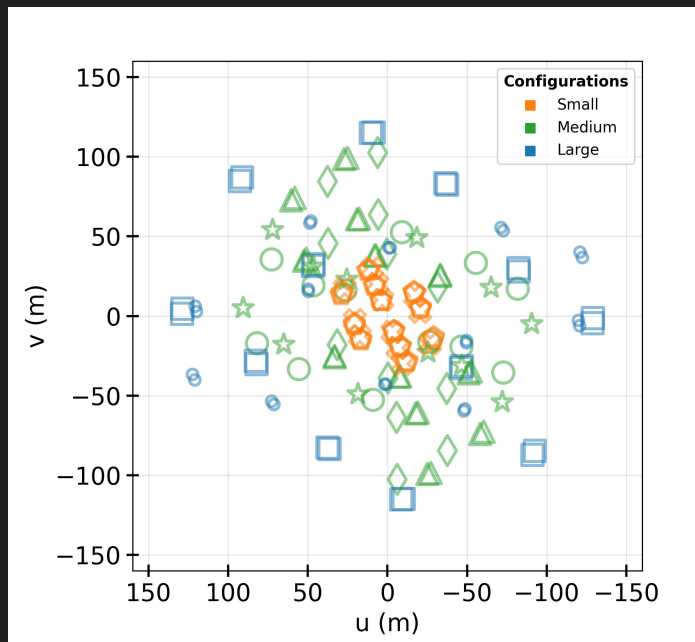
- $\text{Inc} \approx 46^\circ - 48^\circ$   
 $\text{PA} \approx 80^\circ - 83^\circ$

- $\text{Skw} \approx 14\%$
- $\text{SkwPA} \approx 254^\circ \pm 4^\circ$

# Schematic view HD 100453

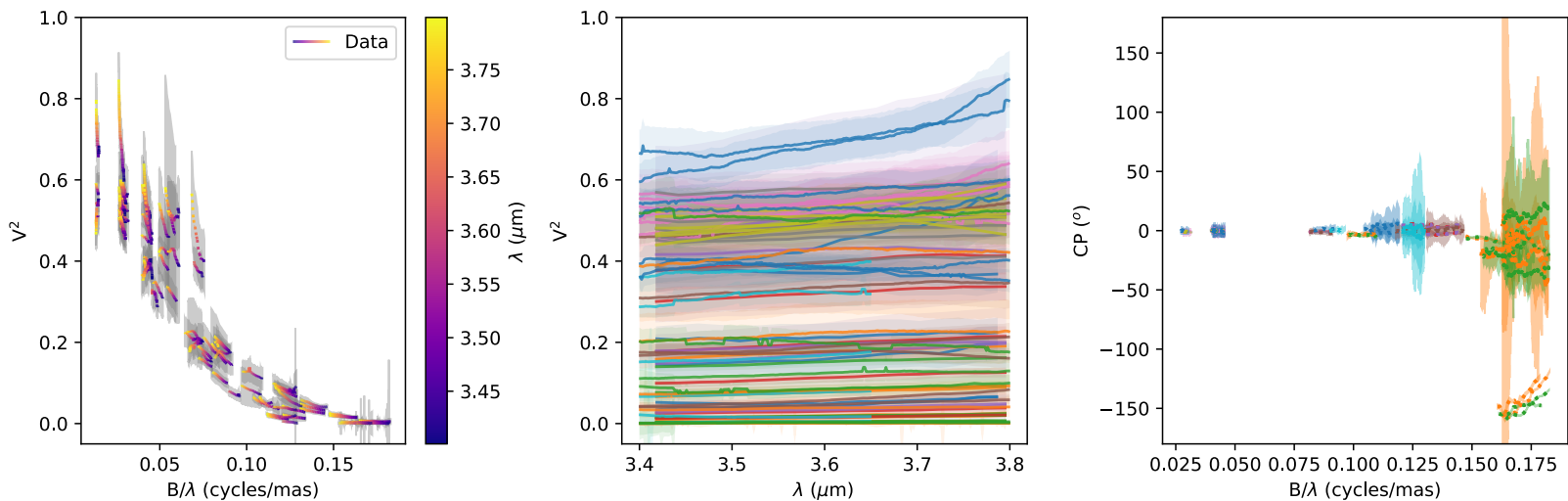


# MATISSE observations (2019-2023) = 13 AT datasets



# HD 100453 observations (2019 - 2023) - MATISSE

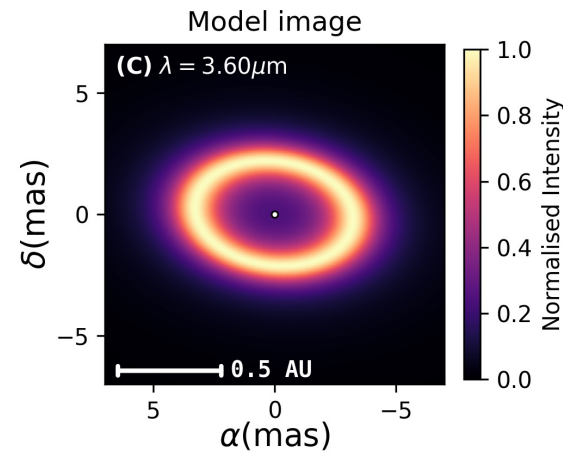
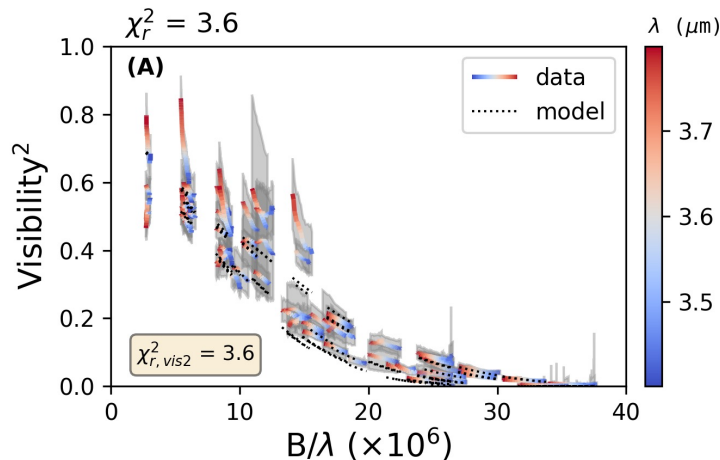
- 3.4 – 3.8 micron
- Big closure phase signal in multiple datasets!





- Oimodeler frame work (A. Meilland+ 2024)  
<https://oimodeler.readthedocs.io/>
- Similar methodology Lazareff+2017 and Bohn+2022.  
Best model → Pseudo-Lorentzian kernel smoothed ring  
First order azimuthal modulation  
  
+ Stellar & Background terms

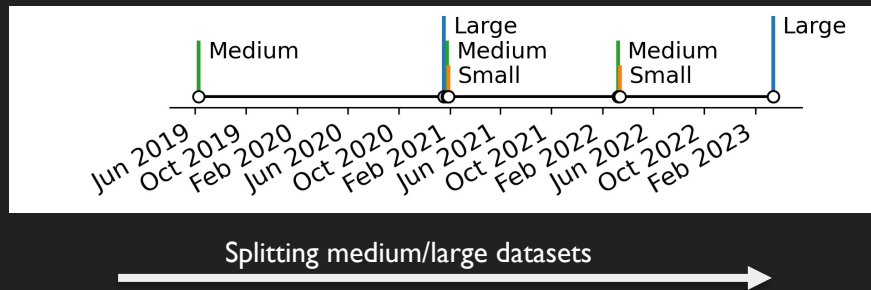
# Visibilities show good agreement with previous work



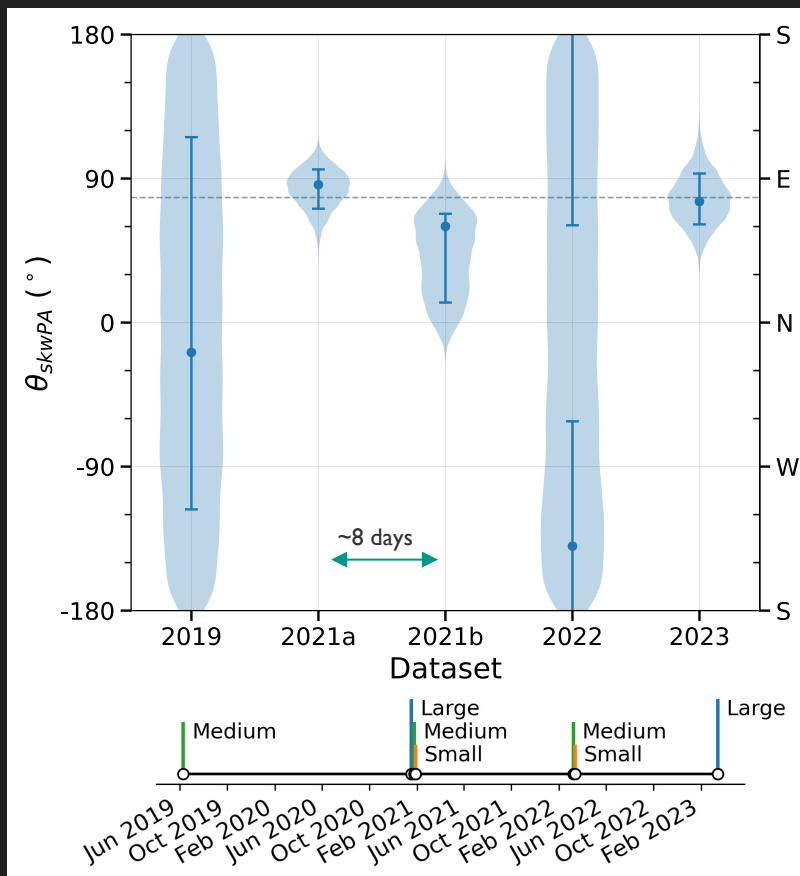
- $\text{Inc} \approx 49^\circ \pm 10^\circ$   
 $\text{PA} \approx 83^\circ \pm 20^\circ$



# Multi-epoch fitting: does the asymmetry move?



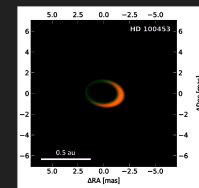
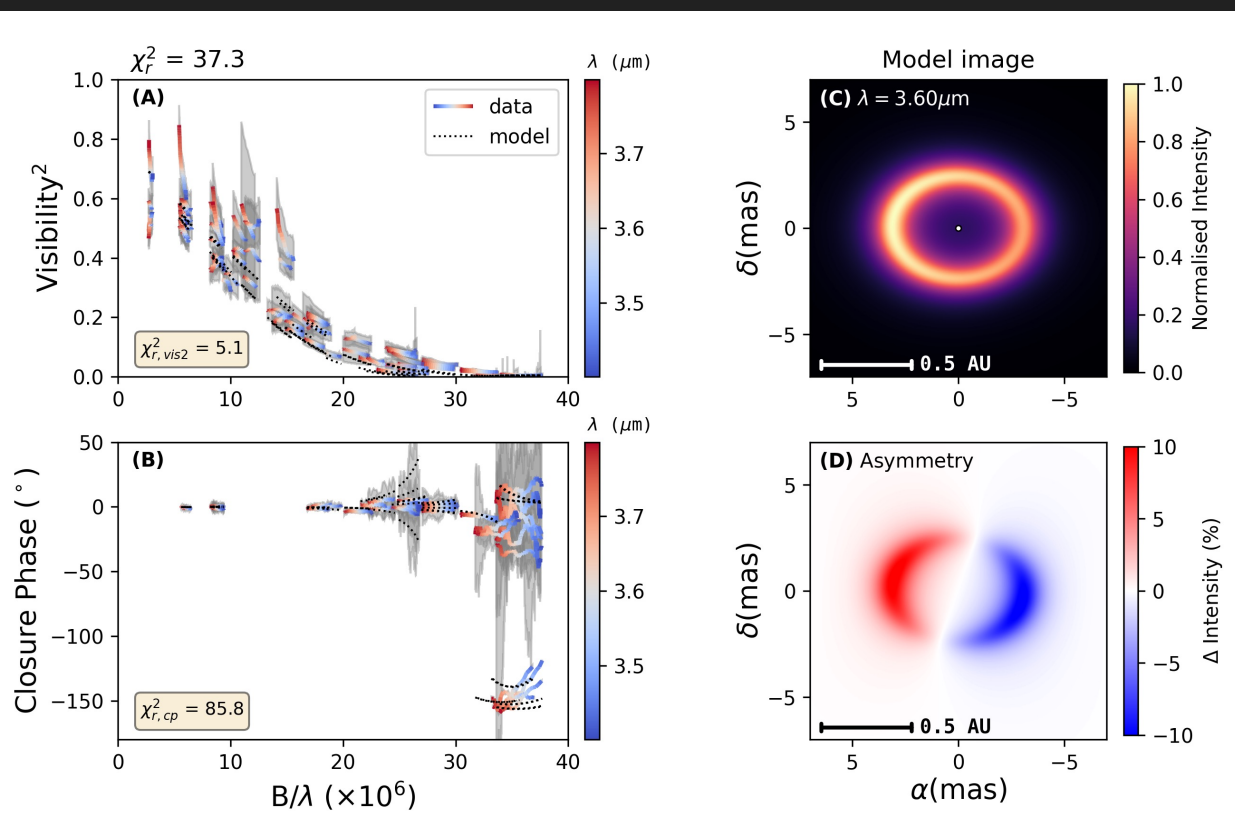
Asymmetry seems stationary over our observations.



If Keplerian motion ( $\sim 38d$  period)  
 $[2021b] \approx [2021a] \pm 80^\circ$

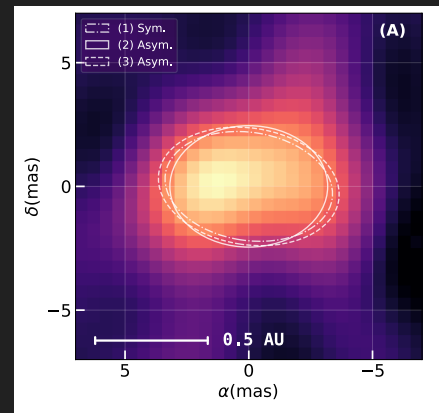
Data points towards asymmetry being stationary  
(although we cannot strongly exclude sub-Keplerian rotating structure).

# Find an asymmetry in ~stationary in eastern direction (!)

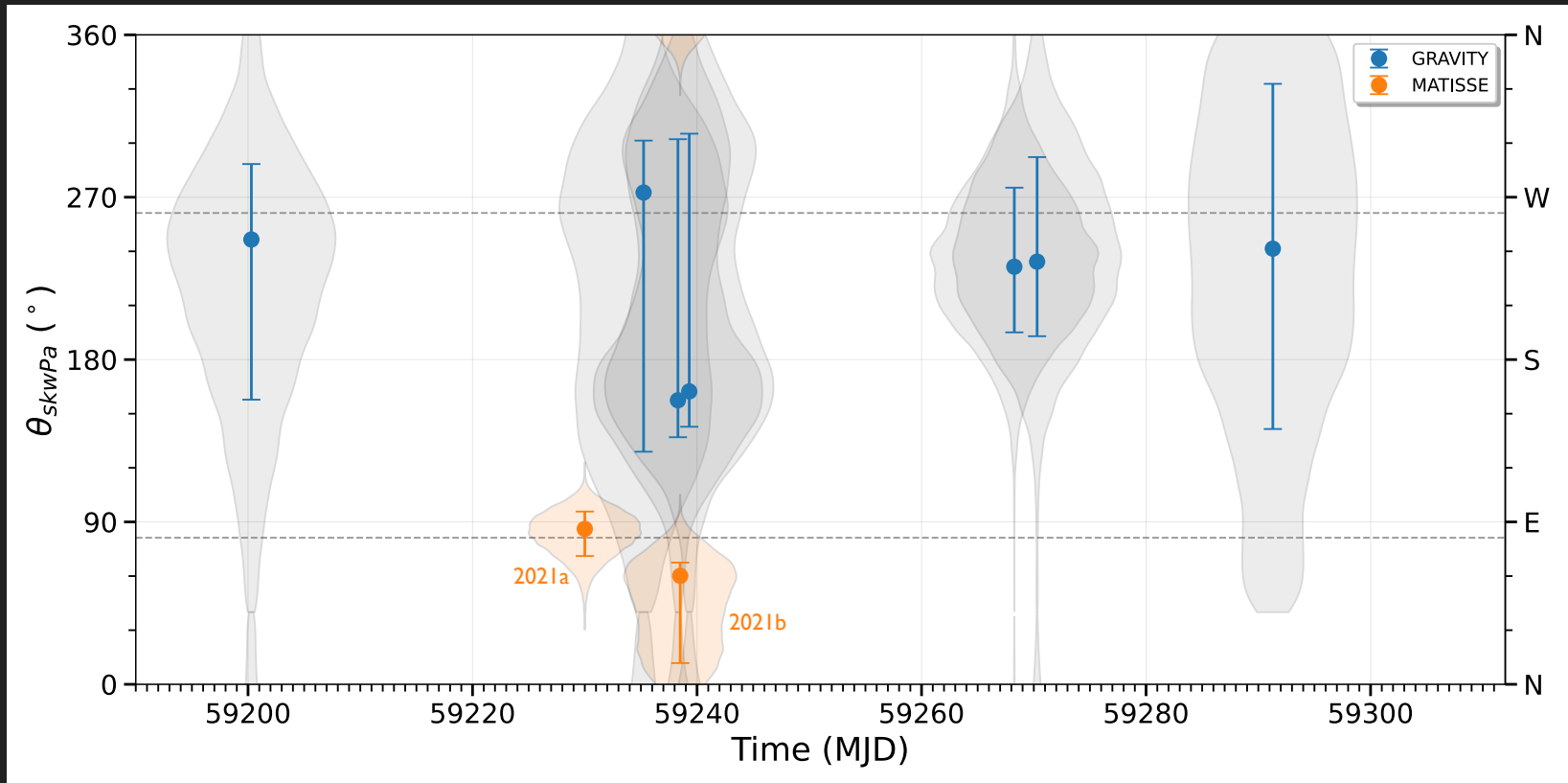


Bohn+ et al. 2022

## Reconstruction (Sparco)

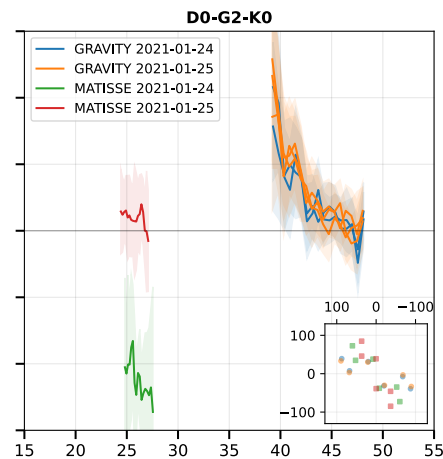
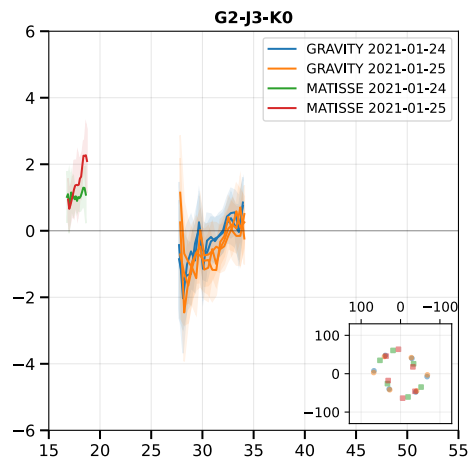
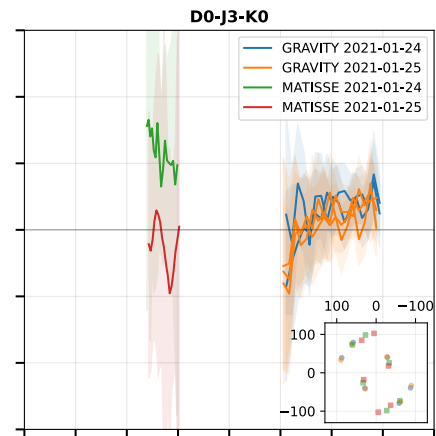
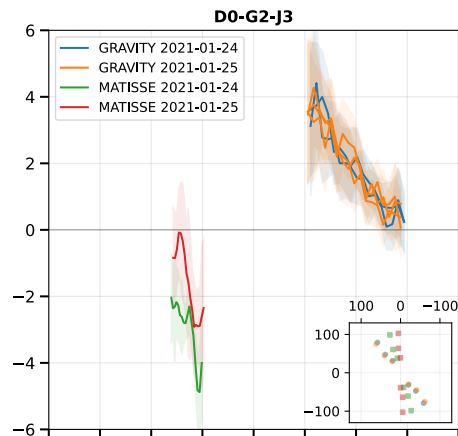


## Similarly stationary in GRAVITY observations



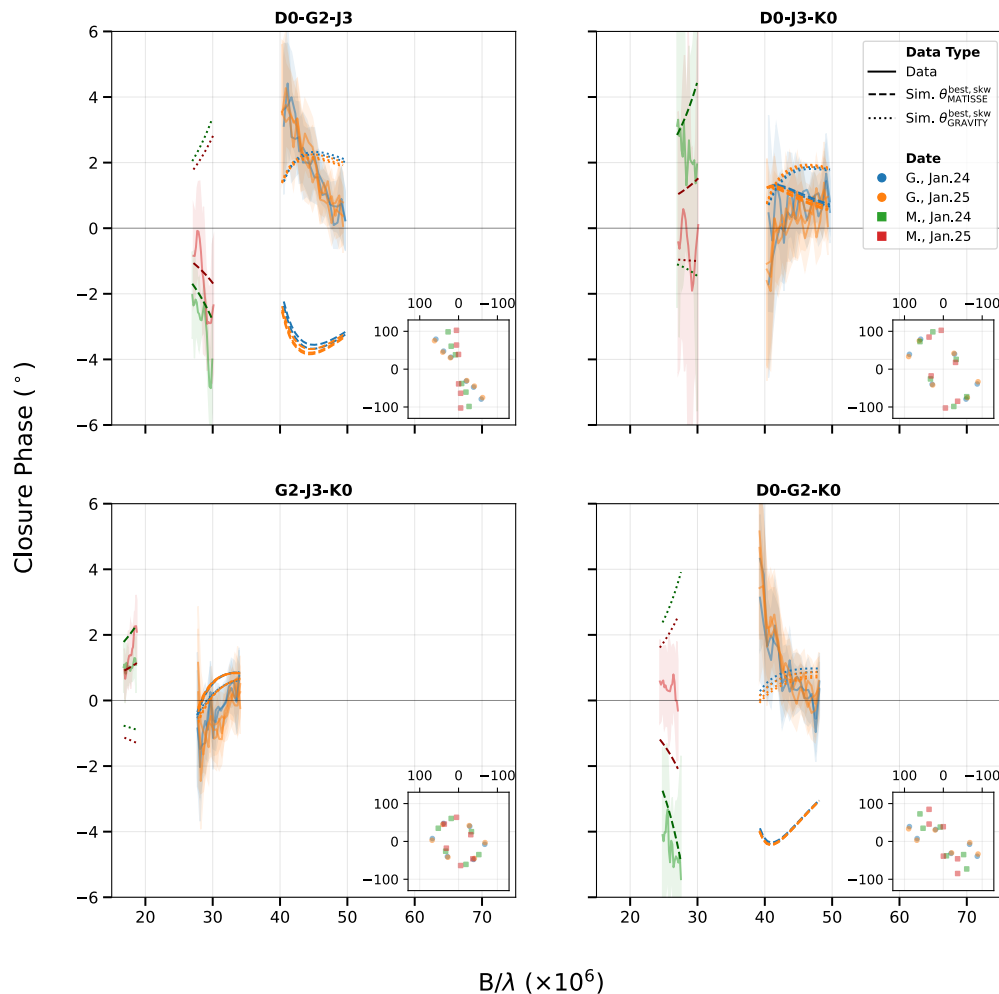
# Chromaticity in closure phases MATISSE & GRAVITY

Closure Phase ( $^{\circ}$ )

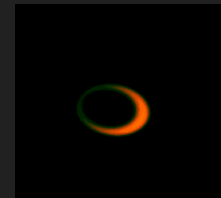


$B/\lambda$  ( $\times 10^6$ )

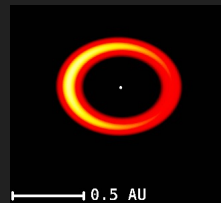
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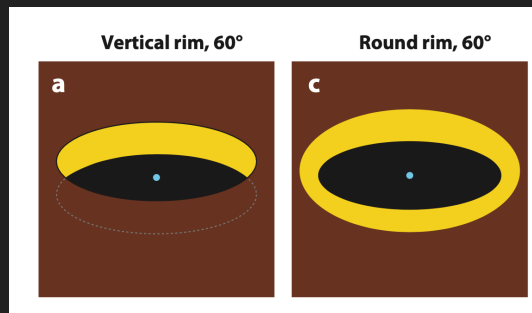
Dotted ...



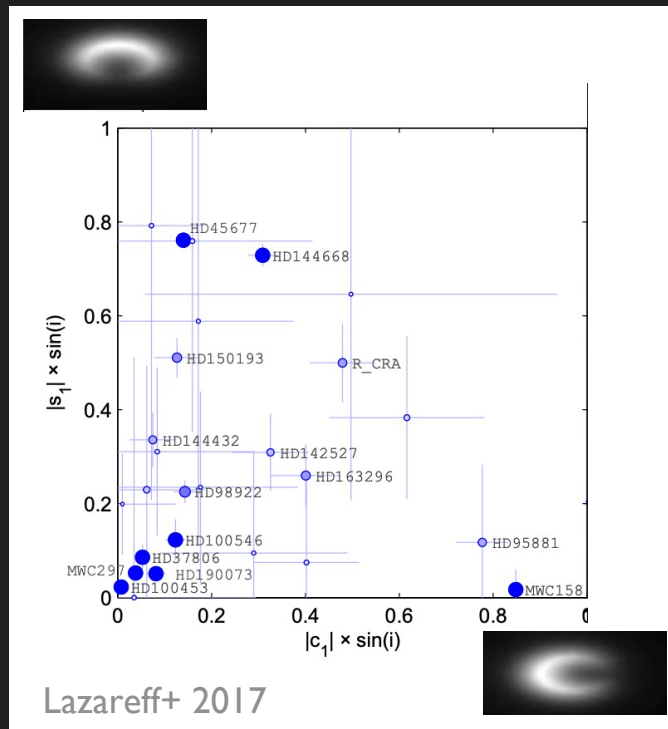
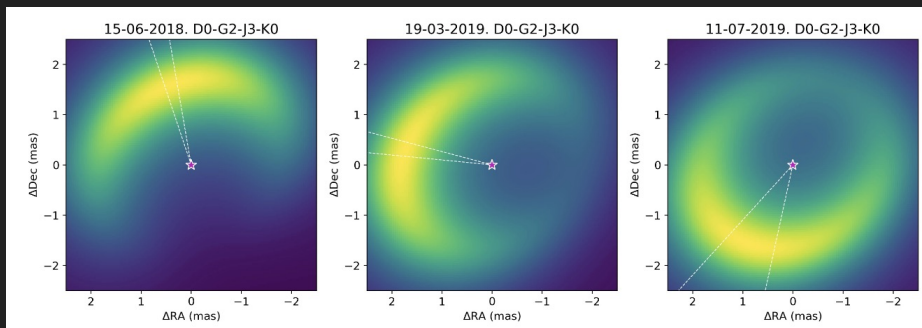
Dashed ---



# Refresher: Common asymmetry

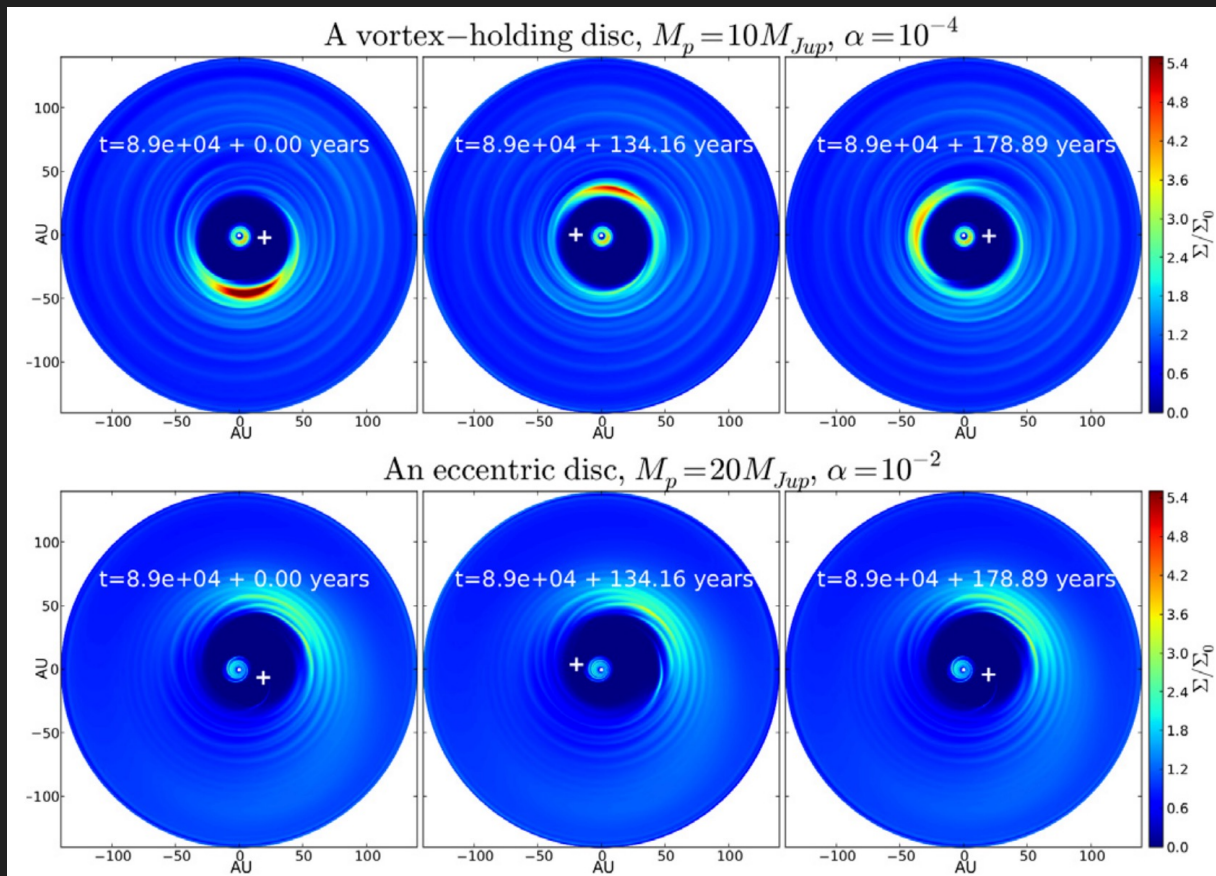


Dullemond & Monnier 2010





# Planetary companion driven eccentricity?



Ataiee et al. 2013

# Conclusions

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- ❑ MATISSE L-band visibilities agrees well with previous work with H- and K-band w.r.t disk misalignment.
- ❑ After a thorough investigation of the data and reduction methods, we conclude that the observed chromatic 'mismatch' in closure phases between MATISSE and GRAVITY for HD 100453 seems a physical effect, not a result of errors in reduction or calibration.
- ❑ We detect an asymmetric dust feature in the L-band along the projected semi-major axis in the North-East direction, which contradicts the GRAVITY reported value by  $\sim 160$  degrees. Temporal analysis of the data is inconclusive, but suggests that the asymmetry remains stationary over our few year observational timeline, hinting towards an eccentric inner disk.
- ❑ The discrepancy in the recovered skwPA is likely due to simplistic model assumptions, indicating a more complex chromatic asymmetric structure in the inner disk.
- ❑ An imaging campaign using simultaneous GRAVITY + MATISSE AT Medium/Large would be highly beneficial.